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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1988 — MAY 1988

5.8% Lowest February Unemployment Rate in the District in Sixteen Years

Labor Force

The District

At 5.8 percent, the District's unemployment rate in February was the lowest in 16 years. In February 1972, the rate was 5.0 percent. Compared to February 1987, the rate declined 1.2 percentage points. The record high for February was set in 1983 at 12.9 percent. Over the past five years, the monthly rate has plunged 7.1 percentage points. The average rate in February, over the past sixteen years, has been 8.2 percent, thus this year's rate is 2.4 percentage points below its long-term average. In essence, this is a clear indication of the real strength of the City's economic recovery from the two recessions of the early 1980's and improvements to structural imbalances in the labor market.

Over the month (January 1988 to February 1988), an additional 3,000 District residents found employment. This employment expansion was more than sufficient to absorb a 2,300 person increase in the labor force and aid 700 additional residents in leaving the unemployment rolls. Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate in the District

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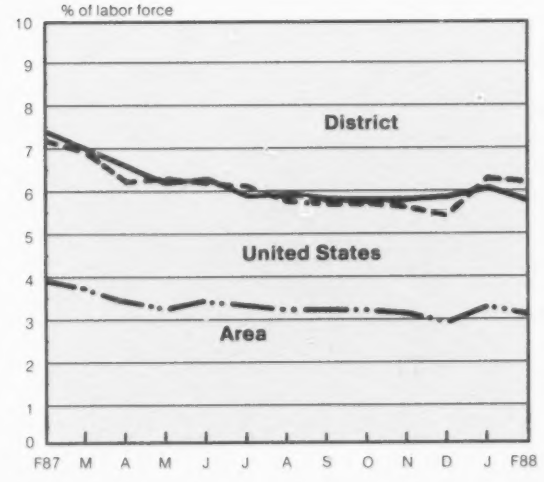
Unemployment Rates
February 1987 - February 1988



Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1988 — MAY 1988

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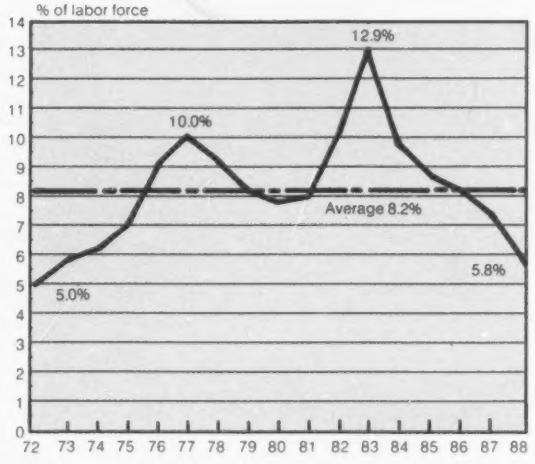
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

generally rises about 0.1 percentage point in February, therefore, this month's decline of 0.3 percentage point is an unexpected plus.

Compared to February 1987, there are 6,000 more District residents with jobs this year than last and 4,900 fewer unemployed – a 20.5 percent decline in the number of unemployed.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of February 1972 - 1988



This positive labor market movement has caused an over-the-year decline in the unemployment rate of 1.9 percentage points, from 7.4 percent last year to 5.8 percent this year. Over the past few years, the highest unemployment tends to occur in January and February, therefore, a February rate of less than 6 percent is an encouraging signal for the rest of the year.

Seasonally unadjusted unemployment among civilian workers across the nation in February measured 6.2 percent. So unemployment in the District at 5.8 percent has fallen below that of all American Workers. Adjusted for seasonality, the U.S. rate was 5.7 percent, still only slightly below the District's.

The Area & Suburbs

Between January and February, the Washington Area economy added 6,500 more working residents. People living in the District comprised 46 percent of the newly employed. Unlike in the District, however, new workers in the suburbs came principally from the already small pool of unemployed workers, as the suburban labor force actually shrunk by 200 and the unemployment rate dropped to 2.6 percent. In the District, the labor force grew by 2,300 new workers and these new labor force entrants supplied most of the monthly growth.

Over the year (February 1987 to February 1988), employment in the Washington Area grew by 95,100, an increase of 4.8 percent.

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Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb.[a] 1988	Jan.[b] 1988	Feb.[b] 1987
District of Columbia	5.8	6.1	7.4
Calvert County	5.6	6.1	5.6
Frederick County	5.1	5.7	5.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.7	3.6
Charles County	3.5	3.6	3.5
Montgomery County	2.6	2.7	2.6
Stafford County	2.5	3.1	3.0
Manassas City	2.2	2.2	2.3
Prince William County	2.1	2.5	2.3
Alexandria City	2.1	2.5	3.0
Arlington County	1.8	2.0	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.1	1.8
Falls Church City	1.7	1.8	1.6
Fairfax County	1.6	1.9	2.0
Fairfax City	1.6	1.7	1.8
Loudoun County	1.6	1.7	1.9

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA
February 1988[a]

	Feb.[b] 1988	Jan.[c] 1988	Feb.[d] 1987	Jan.[d] 1987	Net Change From Jan. 1988	Net Change From Feb. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	325,900	323,600	324,200	321,300	2,300	1,700
Total Employed	306,900	303,900	300,300	297,900	3,000	6,600
Total Unemployed	19,000	19,700	23,900	23,300	-700	-4,900
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.8	6.1	7.4	7.3	-0.3	-1.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,804,000	1,804,200	1,725,500	1,723,200	-200	78,500
Total Employed	1,757,200	1,753,700	1,668,700	1,667,600	3,500	88,500
Total Unemployed	46,700	50,500	56,700	55,700	-3,800	-10,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	-0.2	-0.7
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,129,900	2,127,800	2,049,700	2,044,500	2,100	80,200
Total Employed	2,064,100	2,057,600	1,969,000	1,965,500	6,500	95,100
Total Unemployed	65,700	70,200	80,600	79,000	-4,500	-14,900
Unemployment Rate[e]	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	-0.2	-0.8

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, and Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

Over 93 percent of these new job holders were suburbanites. On the other hand, nearly a third of the 14,900 person reduction in the Area unemployment can be traced to District residents. As a result of suburban and District labor market activity, the unemployment rate for the whole Metropolitan Area declined eight-tenths of a percentage point to 3.1 percent. Thus with unemployment in the Area at 3.1 percent, 2.6 percent in the suburbs, and down to 5.8 percent in the District, the local labor market is very tight with a relatively small supply of available workers.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1988 & February 1987
(Percent)

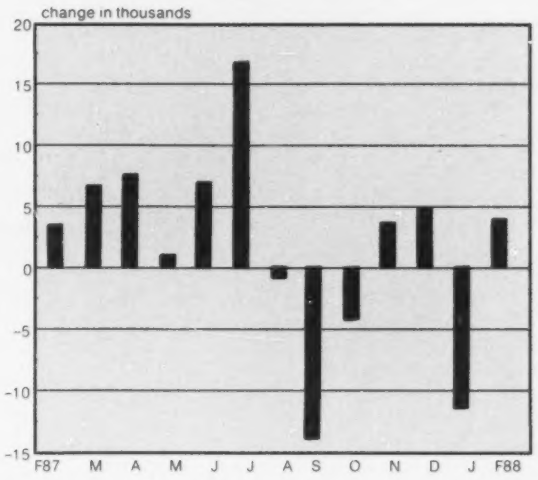
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
	FEBRUARY 1988		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	28.9
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	71.1
	FEBRUARY 1987		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.3	29.7
Suburbs	84.2	84.7	70.3

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,257 in February 1988 -- down 1,031 claimants from January. In February, 59 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers comprised 23 percent of the total February claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales workers at 22 percent and professional, technical, and managerial workers at 21 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants -- up from 8.2 weeks in January.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 7.3 weeks to 9.1 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.3 to 10.1 weeks. In February 1987, the average duration for males was 9.5 weeks and 10.2 weeks for females.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
February 1987 - February 1988



Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District rose by 4,100 between January and February for a gain of 0.6 percent. The private sector accounted for all of the increase with Services responsible for 83 percent of job growth with a gain of 3,400 jobs. New Services jobs were primarily concentrated in All Other Services (1,500 jobs) and Business Services (800 jobs). Retail Trade gained 500 jobs, as an increase of 600 jobs was recorded in Eating and Drinking Places.

The public sector declined by 200 jobs as a reduction in Federal Government (700 jobs) was partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Over the year, (February 1987 to February 1988), the number of District jobs rose 3.1 percent for a gain of 19,900 jobs. The private sector gained 17,600 jobs for a growth rate of 4.7 percent. Services was responsible for three of every four new private sector jobs with growth of 13,300 jobs. The primary contributors to Services growth were Business Services (3,800 jobs), All Other Services (3,700 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs) and Hotels (1,800 jobs). Significant private sector growth also occurred in Trade (1,600 jobs) and Construction (1,100 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (4,100 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (1,900 jobs) for a net gain of 2,300 jobs.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,300 jobs between January and February. The private sector accounted for 64 percent of the growth with

Continued on page 6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]	Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]
Total	**656.7**	**652.6**	**636.8**	**2,097.3**	**2,087.9**	**2,009.3**
Total Private Sector	392.9	388.6	375.3	1,541.4	1,533.7	1,461.7
Total Government	263.8	264.0	261.5	555.9	554.2	547.6
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.4**	**16.4**	**15.8**	**87.4**	**87.1**	**85.5**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.7	41.2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.1	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.8	21.6	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	17.0	15.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.6	45.4	44.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.7	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.6	12.5	11.8	33.0	32.6	31.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.1	7.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.0**
Construction	**15.8**	**15.4**	**14.7**	**127.0**	**127.0**	**119.9**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.3**	**24.4**	**24.1**	**102.0**	**102.3**	**97.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.0	45.4	41.6
All Transportation	9.3	9.3	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.1	15.4	51.2	52.1	51.3

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 5

a gain of 3,400 jobs, concentrated entirely in Services (3,500 jobs). Seventy-one percent of the new Services jobs were created in the Virginia Suburbs.

The public sector rose by 1,900 jobs as gains in State and Local Government (3,500 jobs) were partially offset by a loss of 1,500 Federal jobs. State and Local Government job growth occurred entirely in the Maryland suburbs while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 80 percent of the jobs lost in Federal Government.

Over the year (February 1987 to February 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 5.0 percent for a gain of 68,100 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.6 percent accounting for two-thirds of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased by 3.4 percent. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of the total new jobs with the primary

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

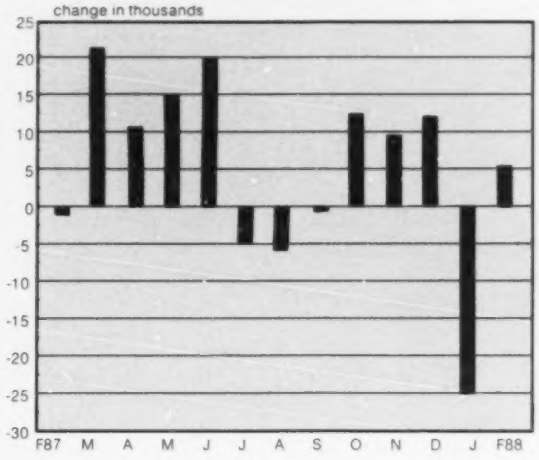
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]	Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]
Trade	**62.2**	**61.7**	**60.6**	**419.3**	**419.4**	**402.8**
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.7	76.4	76.0	73.1
Retail	53.5	53.0	51.9	343.0	343.5	329.7
General Merchandise	4.2	4.3	4.1	37.2	37.9	35.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.7	44.9	44.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.4	38.3	37.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.2	27.6	25.6
Eating & Drinking Places	25.8	25.2	25.3	111.8	109.9	106.5
All Other Retail	23.5	23.6	22.5	83.6	84.9	79.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.5**	**37.4**	**36.7**	**127.2**	**126.3**	**121.0**
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	22.7	22.7	21.6
All Other	30.2	30.1	29.6	104.5	103.6	99.4
Services	**236.6**	**233.2**	**223.3**	**677.3**	**670.4**	**633.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.6	15.3	13.8	33.8	33.3	31.4
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.1	24.6	24.1	23.6
Business Services	51.5	50.7	47.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.6	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.6	33.2	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.6	25.5	23.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.0	30.9	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.1	73.6	71.4	618.9	613.0	578.7
GOVERNMENT	**263.8**	**264.0**	**261.5**	**555.9**	**554.2**	**547.6**
Federal Government	207.5	208.2	209.4	346.7	348.9	349.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	209.2	205.3	198.6
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.4	51.0	47.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

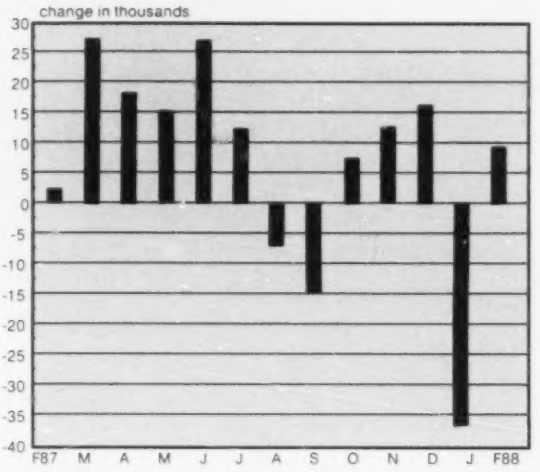
growth producers, Services (30,000 jobs) and Trade (14,900 jobs), responsible for two-thirds of suburban growth. Sixty-four percent of Services growth and two-thirds of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 65 percent of the growth in Construction (6,000 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,400 jobs and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,000 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (6,500 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (400 jobs) resulting in a growth rate of 2.1 percent. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 88 percent of the jobs gained in State and Local Government and all of the Federal job loss.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
February 1987 - February 1988



Monthly Job Growth
The Area
February 1987 - February 1988



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The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 0.5 percent, gaining 9,400 jobs between January and February. The private sector accounted for 82 percent of this growth with Services (6,900 jobs) responsible for 90 percent of the private job growth.

The public sector increased by 1,700 jobs as a reduction in Federal Government (2,200 jobs) was offset by gains in State and Local Government (3,900 jobs).

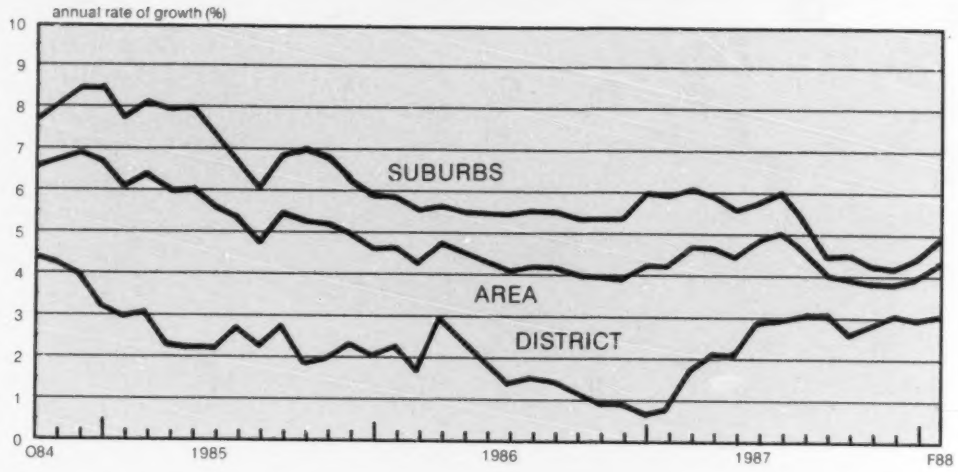
Over the year (February 1987 to February 1988), the area grew at a rate of 4.4 percent for a gain of 88,000 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of area growth with 79,700 jobs created and a growth rate of 5.5 percent. The major job producers, Services (43,600 jobs) and Trade (16,500 jobs), were responsible for 68 percent of all new jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Construction (7,100 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.5 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (2,300 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (10,600 jobs). A majority of the loss in Federal jobs is attributable to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government as is a sizable portion of the increase in State and Local Government.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 40 months (October 1984 to February 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - February 1988



has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between February 1987 and February 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.4 percent.

The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 5.0 percent, but below its 40-month-long-term average of 6.1 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 3.1 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 40-month average of 2.4 percent. However, both the Area and the suburbs appear to be at the start of a new upward slope.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,900 new jobs produced between February 1985 and February 1986 to 88,000 between February 1987 and this past February. Over the past year, 68,100 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 19,900 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.9 percent versus 3.1 percent for the nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to February 1988

The Area	
Average 40 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1987	3.9%
Current month	4.4%
The Suburbs	
Average 40 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1987	4.2%
Current month	5.0%
The District	
Average 40 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	3.1%

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In January 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 217 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally increases between December and January. The January rate at 3.3 percent was up from 2.9 percent reported in December. This month's rise of 0.4 percentage point is seasonal. This was the nineth lowest rate of all 217 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.3 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate up from 2.3 percent in December to 3.1 percent in January. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a January rate of 5.6 percent -- up from 4.8 percent in December. A year ago, it was 5.4 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a January jobless rate of 3.6 percent -- up from 3.5 percent in December. A year ago, it was 4.0 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 6.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twenty-nineth highest jobless rate in the country. This was four notches below the December standing. Maryland's rate rose from 4.2 percent in December to 5.2 percent in January. Virginia also had a rise in its rate in January, up from 3.7 percent to 4.2 percent, a 0.5 percentage point increase. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-sixth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

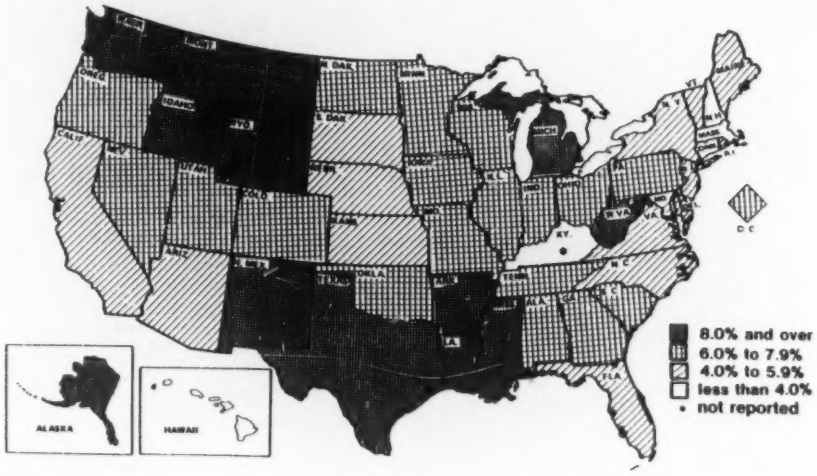
Of those states reporting over-the-year declines in the unemployment rates for January, 17 states and the District of Columbia reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Wyoming (3.4 points), Louisiana (2.5 points) and Alaska (2.3 points).

New Hampshire, at 3.3 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation for January, followed by Connecticut (3.7 percent), Massachusetts (3.8 percent), and Hawaii (3.9 percent). Fifteen other states reported rates below 6 percent. Five states had rates in double digits -- West Virginia (13.8 percent), Louisiana (12.0 percent), Alaska (10.8 percent), Michigan (10.7 percent), and Mississippi (10.6 percent). In general, the states with the lowest rates tended to be in the eastern part of the country.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary rate of 6.1 percent) had the twenty-first lowest jobless rate. This was down three notches from December. In January, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.5 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates, two reported higher rates, and one remained unchanged. There were four cities with rates under 6 percent. The Baltimore rate at 8.3 percent was up seasonally, how-

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1988



ever, it was down by 0.9 percentage point over the year. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only three cities. For the first time in years, Gary, Indiana at 12.8 percent did not have the highest rate of the 26 cities. Detroit, Michigan replaced Gary in January with a 14.5 percent unemployment rate. New Orleans had a 10.1 percent jobless rate. Again Boston and San Francisco reported the lowest rates at 3.3 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. The largest over-the-year declines were reported in Gary, 7.6 percent, Houston 3.0 percent, Cincinnati 2.8 percent and New York 2.1 percent. Detroit had a 4.4 percent increase in joblessness over the year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

		January	
	City	1988*	1987
1.	Detroit, MI	14.5	10.1
2.	Gary, IN	12.8	20.4
3.	New Orleans, LA	10.0	12.1
4.	Cleveland, OH	9.3	11.0
5.	Newark, NJ	9.1	9.4
6.	Dayton, OH	9.0	9.4
7.	Birmingham, AL	8.9	11.2
8.	Buffalo, NY	8.8	9.7
9.	St. Louis, MO	8.6	9.5
10.	Houston, TX	8.6	11.6
11.	Baltimore, MD	8.3	9.2
12.	Atlanta, GA	8.0	7.4
13.	Chicago, IL	7.6	8.8
14.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	8.1
15.	Dallas, TX	7.3	7.5
16.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.9	7.0
17.	Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	7.2
18.	Miami, FL	6.5	8.0
19.	Los Angeles, CA	6.3	6.3
20.	Cincinnati, OH	6.2	9.0
21.	**District of Columbia**	**6.1**	**8.0**
22.	Philadelphia, PA	6.0	6.2
23.	Columbus, OH	5.7	6.2
24.	New York, NY	5.3	7.4
25.	San Francisco, CA	4.2	5.8
26.	Boston, MA	3.3	4.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

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THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities February 1988

Former employees in the District of Columbia filed 3,180 claims for unemployment compensation benefits in February 1988. Claims in February dropped 25 percent below January, which is a seasonally high month for claims. Compared to February of last year, the claims level was 7 percent less. This is consistent with the general downward trend established over the past few years for initial claims. The number of weeks claimed and actually compensated rose 7 and 8 percent, respectively, from last month. The rise was expected in these measures following the high level of initial claims registered in January. Likewise, the total outlay for benefits rose from $6.0 million to $6.5 million. The increase in the number of weeks compensated was primarily responsible for the $534,167 jump in the outlay. Only $33,730 of the rise was attributable to the slight increase (from $179.59 to 180.52) in the average weekly benefit amount.

The February 1988 average weekly benefit amount is the highest on record for the program. This is also expected, following the January 1988 increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $250 to $268, and a corresponding higher overall scale of benefits. The average weekly amount as a percent of the maximum in February 1988 is 67.4. This compares to 62.2 in February 1986, following the January change in the maximum and scale of benefits.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
February 1988

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Jan. 1988	Percent Change From Feb. 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,035	4,088	3,231	-25.8	- 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,529	34,298	38,114	+ 6.5	- 4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,894	31,302	35,612	+ 8.3	- 4.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,095,300	$5,594,368	$6,038,169	+ 9.0	+ 0.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$179.83	$178.72	$169.55	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Number of First Payments	2,120	2,412	2,152	-12.1	- 1.5
Number of Final Payments	777	823	897	- 5.6	-13.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,751	9,712	10,696	+ 0.4	- 8.8
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	102	119	132	-14.3	-22.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,191	2,069	3,159	+ 5.9	-30.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,013	1,869	3,054	- 7.7	-34.1
Total Benefits Paid	$381,264	$357,522	$609,959	+ 6.6	-37.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.40	$191.29	$199.72	- 1.0	- 5.2
Number of First Payments	107	89	183	+20.2	-41.5
Number of Final Payments	55	64	72	-14.1	-23.6
Total Beneficiaries	541	539	882	+ 0.4	-38.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	47	28	63	+69.9	-25.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	382	349	509	+ 9.5	-25.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	289	263	430	+ 9.9	-32.8
Total Benefits Paid	$57,603	$52,489	$81,413	+ 9.7	-29.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.32	$199.54	$189.33	- 0.1	+ 5.3
Number of First Payments	24	30	37	-20.0	-35.1
Number of Final Payments	12	15	28	-20.0	-57.1
Total Beneficiaries	86	84	132	+ 2.4	-34.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,184	4,235	3,426	-24.8	- 7.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,102	36,716	41,782	+ 6.5	- 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,196	33,434	39,096	+ 8.3	- 7.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,534,167	$6,004,397	$6,729,541	+ 8.8	- 2.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.52	$179.59	$172.13	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	2,251	2,531	2,372	-11.1	- 5.1
Number of Final Payments	844	902	997	- 6.4	-15.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,378	10,335	11,710	+ 0.4	-11.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

The two month (January-February) benefit outlay in 1988 is $12.5 million. In 1987, the comparable amount was $13.3 million. The drop in outlay, again, is a reflection of the downward trend in workload activity. Weeks actually compensated in 1988 for the two-month period totalled 69,600 compared to 77,800 in 1987. Even though the average weekly benefit amount was higher in 1988, ($180 compared to $170 in 1987), the increase was not sufficient to offset the drop in weeks compensated.

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

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3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!

4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!

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7. We can provide occupational, apititude and proficiency testing to identify applicants who are best suited for your job!

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10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

JOB SERVICE

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Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Manufacturing	**421.98**	**425.02**	**412.44**	**39.0**	**39.1**	**38.8**	**10.82**	**10.87**	**10.63**
Durable Goods	**425.80**	**421.76**	**396.48**	**42.2**	**41.8**	**41.3**	**10.09**	**10.09**	**9.60**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	456.86	439.74	433.96	43.1	42.0	44.6	10.60	10.47	9.73
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	464.88	453.58	461.32	42.3	40.9	41.3	10.99	11.09	11.17
Other Durbable Goods	393.44	397.20	330.07	41.9	42.3	40.4	9.39	9.39	8.17
Non-Durable Goods	**420.48**	**427.72**	**425.78**	**36.5**	**37.0**	**36.8**	**11.52**	**11.56**	**11.57**
Food & Kindred Products	435.51	434.71	450.43	39.2	37.9	36.8	11.11	11.47	12.24
Printing & Publishing	445.99	455.18	448.52	34.6	35.7	35.4	12.89	12.75	12.67
Other Non-Durable Goods	336.51	339.73	342.29	40.3	40.3	40.7	8.35	8.43	8.41

Total Production Workers	**February 1988**	**January 1988**	**February 1987**
	42,500	**42,800**	**45,000**

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

Hours And Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1988 dropped $3.04. Average Weekly Hours declined 0.1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 5 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products registered a substantial increase in Weekly Earnings of $17.06. This reflects increases in both Weekly Hours (1.1 hour) and Hourly Earnings (13 cents) resulting from more overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies Weekly Earnings rose $11.28 due to an increase in Weekly Hours of 1.4 hour.

In the Non-Durable goods sector, Printing and Publishing registered a drop of $9.19 in Weekly Earnings as Weekly Hours declined 1.1 hour. Less overtime being worked accounted for this drop.

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